De In Democratic Whig General Committee,

Tuesday evening, May 4, it was, on motion,
Resolved. That the Democratic Whig Electors of each
Assembly District of this City, be requested to meet at
71, P. M. on the evening of Monday, the 10th hast at the
place of their last Ward Meeting, unless another shall
be publicly designated by their Ward Committee, for
the purpose of choosing one Delegate from each Distriet to meet in Convention at Syracuse on the 12th last,
to nominate suitable candidates for Judges and Clerk of
the Court of Appeals of this State.
Resolved. That the Delegates so elected be requested
to meet at Broadway Mouse on the evening at the 13th
inst. at 72 o'clock, to all any vacancies in the Delegation,
from the respective Districts if practicable, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.
Resolved, That, at their respective meetings afbreasid,
the Whig Electors of the several Wards be requested to
elect three Delegates from each Ward to assemble at
Broadway House on the 13th last, at 72 P. M. to nominate candidates for Supreme Court Judges for this Judictal District, and such other offices as are to be filled
by this City at the approaching Judcial Election.
On motion, Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed
by the officers of this Committee and published in all
the Whig papers.
J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, Chairman.

District.

Others not delegates friendly to the above call and its objects, are also invited to attend and take an advisory part with reference to the proceedings.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
NATH.L. DUBOIS,
JOHN A. CROSS.

Committee of late 2d Senatorial District myl 2awtMyl1D&2tSW<W

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men. - A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, May 7, at half-past seven o'clock. By order, THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Chairman.

FREDERICK PRVS. | Secretaries. For formation of Supreme Court Judicial Districts, &c. see First Page. (Morning Edition.)

The name of Manton Day was erroneously attached to an article on 'The Proposed Illumination' in our last. We received the article from Mr. D. but he was not its author. It came from Philadelphia.

The Land Question.

The Land Question.

From the Commercial Advertiser, May 4.

* It will be remembered that what we proposed to discuss with The Tribune was the propriety of allowing a tenant under a lease, when sued for rent to dispute the title of the landlord—of authorizing the Court to presume, notwithstanding the tenant's admission in the lease, that the landlord's title is defective—and of throwing upon the landlord's title is defective—and of throwing the landlord of the Tribune—to one sitogether different; to wit, the expediency of limiting proprietorship of animproved or wild land, including the expediency of allowing landless men to occupy and improve a certain limited portion without charge.

We use the word expediency with a purpose. We hold this question to be one of expediency merely—not of justice or antural right. It is is put upon the ground of positive right, we deny The Tribune's whole position; deny that there is any reason, in justice or equity, why any citizen should not be allowed to buy as much of the unoccupied land as he has means to pay for. But use do not deny that, on the ground of expediency simply, it might be sell to limit the possession of such land, or to make such land accessible only to actual settlers, or to permit actual settlers to have a certain quantity sithout charge. On the score of expediency we conceive these to be fairly open questions; there is something to be said on both sides; and we by no means object to any man's holding and expressing his opinions or convictions on either. If The Tribune had declared itself, heretofore, as distinctly as pressing his opinions or convictions on either. If The Tribune had declared itself, heretofore, as distinctly as

pressing his opinions or convictions on either. If the Tribune had declared itself, heretofore, as distinctly as it has in the passages quoted above, we should never have undertaken to dispute with it on this part of the general subject.

But the admission contained in the last sentence of the extract is of more value than even the precision, on this point, which we have at last obtained from The Tribune. Actual possession, the labor of his own hands, by the proprietor, is no longer insisted on as a condition to ownorship. The owner of a piece of well land may be a broker, a merchant, or, a pilyawning history in any way he thinks proper, if only he will set some bired men at work upon the land. This is excellent, we congratulate our triend upon his arrival at a conclusion so satisfactory and accordant with common sense. We take it for granted that the non-resident owner, considering that he pays the wages of his hired men, is to receive the proceeds of their labor on the land—the money for which they sell the wheat, corn, hay, coesse, butter, i.e. that the land is made to yield.

Now will The Tribune be kind enough to tell us what difference there is in principle between this case and the

difference there is in principle between this case and the case of a lease? In the latter the non-resident owner puts a man in possession of his land sets him at work upon it and allows him to pay himself for his labor by taking to his own use all the proceeds—yielding to the owner a small per centage thereon under the name of rent. In the other case the non-resident owner puts a In the other case the non-resident owner puts a in possession, sets him at work upon the land, pays a certain amount and takes all the proceeds to him. Where is the difference in principle! And why tenant under lease held up for sympathy as an opsed ill-used, impoverished individual, defrauded of him a cereer is the difference of the contemporary of the contempo

ble condition?

We suppose The Tribune has contemplated the matter in this aspect, and will no longer contend that possession of land under lease creates any special rights, privileges or advantages in favor of the tenant—This is a great point gained, and we can now leave this branch of the subject giving attention exclusively to those presented in the remaining portion of The Tribune's article. We like to do one thing at a time. Remarks on the Above.

Who shall say that Discussion is of no avail? Here is the eldest, most earnest, most respected of our Conservative Journals virtually admitting the expediency of Land Limitation and the Free dom of Public Lands! We do not disregard the Commercial's hesitations and qualifications : but we say that what it does clearly admit and imply is worth far more than the time and space given to

this discussion. -We do not know whence the Commercial has imbibed the notion that we consider a tenant necessarily an oppressed, defrauded individual. We have been tenants very steadily these fifteen years or so, and have never considered the circumstance a hardship nor a grievance. Nor have we disputed the right of a man to the property created by

labor hired and paid for by him, any more than to that created immediately by his own hands. And and as to the condition of the Hired cultivator of land, which the Commercial supposes us to regard so complacently, we think it all right, provided he has a free and fair choice to subdue and cultivate a portion of wild land for himself, or to work another man's land on such terms as are offered him -We think the State should guarantee him this choice, so long as there are any wild, unused lands within its borders: and if he has this choice we can discern no hardship in his case. But if, on coming into the world, he finds it all appropriated to others, and is virtually told that he can only work, produce and enjoy on condition that he will agree to give some one else a large share of the products of his labor, then we think his case a hard

As to the case of Perpetual Leaseholds or Manors, while we utterly condemn and deplore the policy which created them, we affirm and maintain the rights of the Landlords as by law established. All we ask is that they shall really and evidently be the Landlords. Joe Duggins says, Mr. Van Rennsselaer! my grandfather took this farm, then a patch of rugged wilderness, of yours on lease, being assured that the lessor owned it: our family have done all the work on it-we have made the farm, erected the buildings and fences, paid the taxes, worked the roads, &c. and we rave paid your family the stipulated cent these hundred years. Now I am informed . ! believe that your grandfather had no valid title o this land which he assumed to lease, and I wish you to satisfy a legal tribanal that he had before I pay any more rent."-" No, I won't," legally replies the Landlord : "the lease is all sufficient : you shall

pay me and mine the stipulated rent forever, no matter whether we everowned the land or not.' It does seem to us that this is wrong and that the State ought to provide some means of righting it ; and since the Commercial insists that the tenent may litigate his presumptive landlo d's title indirectly we cannot see why he should not be allowed to do it directly. But we are not tenacious as to whether 52

he shall be required the disprove the landlord's title

first or too latter to establish at. We shall be

Manorial titles to be fairly and thoroughly scrutinized in our Courts of Law. Only let not the necessity be overlooked of adequate provision against the transfer of the yet unoccupied Soil in vast tracts to the few, to be by them sold or rented at greatly creased and still advancing prices to the many. On that point, we see not how an intelligent, disinterested man can doubt, after having fairly considered the subject.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MAYOR.—The Board of County Canvassers have at length ceased to charge the City \$2 per day each under pretence of Canvassing the votes cast for Mayor and Alms-House Commissioner at our last Election. They report

For Mayor - Brady., 21,310 Commiss'r - Leonard 21,477
Brownell 19,867 Taylor., 19,468
Drake..., 2,078 Lloyd..., 2,127 Drake... 2,078 Lyon.... 300 May. Brady 1.443. Leonard 2.011.

The vote of the Second District, Seventeenth

to a split in the opposing ranks. Mason and Jackson give McComas (Whig) two

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		CONGRESS.				
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enrico	610	346	463	379		:405
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Senate-Whig 11, Loco 21, 1, comsj. 10. Whig maj on joint ballot, 2.

Judge Duncan, Whig contests the seat of Johnson Loco, who was chosen by one majority in this District, as follows: Duncan, 598, Johnson, 509, Judge Duncan voted for his opponent. That is rather too polite, especially when he is besten by that same one rote

Senator Conwin has written a letter on the subject of the Mexican War, which we intended to have published this morning, but a crowd of other mat-

A continuation of the trial in the Harris Forgery case is omitted this morning for want of room.

Mr. CLOYES of the Springfield and New-Haven line will accept our thanks for a copy of yester-

Dr. Elliott the well-known Temperance Lecturer, we understand, is to address the citizens of usics this evening, and Hempstead village to-morrow

Farther from Santa Fe.

We find the following in the Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening, received by Telegraph from

Col. Doniphan has issued a proclamation to restore quiet to the Mexicans, offering them every assusance of protection. Magoffin has been sent to Mexico.

But few of the volunteers at Santa Fe could be induced to remain. It was very sickly there and three hundred had died. The source was making fearful rava-

dred had died. The scurvy was making learful ravages. There was little or no disclutine—no attention paid to drills, but they were plentifully supplied with food. Gen. Kearney was expected soon back to Santa Fé.

A deputation of the Navajo Indians came in to Col. Price, and wanted to make a treaty. The Col. made it one of the stipulations that they should deliver up stolen property. This they were unwilling to do, and for this cause probably the treaty may fail.

Five million dollars for Government supplies are to be sent over the road from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé, with experienced teamsters well armed. On this route are scattered innumerable wrecks of wagons, and skeletons both of men and beasts—the bones of drivers and their cattle being left to whiten together.

INDIAN NEWS .- Major R. S. Neighbors, special Indian agent, accompanied by Jim Shaw, arrived in town on Tuesday last, 13th inst.

The Major informs us that the Camanches evince a disposition to adhere steadfastly to the treaty made with the United States.

tates.
of March a "talk" was had, at which Meis cho-co-pe. Brazon a talk was had at which Me-hamnico, Little Wolf, Tu-na-shu-qua-she, and all the ther principal Chiefs of the Lower Band of Comanches ere present.

The German Colonies.

man Colonies were represented by Baron he German Country and the Cerman Settlers, he council resulted in establishing a friendly interrse between the Indians and the German settlers, he preliminaries of a treaty were agreed upon by let the Germans can proceed without molestation to the their colonization contracts.

which the Germans cas proceed without molestation to complete their colonization contracts.

Most of the bands of the Lipans have gone North—they expect to make corn high up on the Colorado and Rio Paerco. A difficulty has sprung up between them and the Kickspoos—the latter having stolen horses from the former. The Comanche Pahayscah prouptly interfered to effect a reconclustion with probable success. The Comanches gave notice of several parties of Wichitas and Wacos meditating a descent upon the settlements—they have agreed to fight against these bands whenever called upon by the Americass.

Santa Anna informed Major Neighbors that the Mexican Geverament had made overtures of peace to the Sants Anna informed Najor Neighbors that the sizes on Gevernment had made overtures of peace to the Comanches, which were not acceded to and would not be until the war with Maxico and the U. States should be ended.

[Austin Dem.]

FROM KINGSTON JAMAICA - From a commercial couse we have received a file of Kingston papers to We find the details of the robbery of \$23,000 from a

very of the rogue and recovery of the money.

[New-Orleans Picayune.

ish gentleman, and a fortunate and curious disco

PAUPER RESELLIOS .- Last Monday, the Commissioner of the Alms House informed the inmates of evue that they must get ready to move to the new Alms House on Blackwell's Island. There they would be expected to labor as much as they had the strength. and would be wholly deprived of liquor. On Tuesday afternoon, a steamboat was got ready to carry them to their new home, when some 200 of them expressed a wish to be dismissed into the street, rather than go to the Island; and a large number, who were afraid that they could not obtain permission, scaled the fences, and got off in that way. About four-fifths of them are fo

Court Celepdar ... This Day. COMMON PLEAS.-Nos. 15, 49, 70, 73, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, Cracuit Count .- There will be no Calendar till Mon-UPERIOR COURT. - The Calendar will be called to-day atisfied with any legal provision which a lows the | o No. 50.

Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

The meeting for the purpose of forming as Evengelical Alliance in the United States, assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock at the Lecture Room f Dr. Skinner's church, 261 Greene-st. Rev. Dr. CHERMERHORN was invited to preside at the devotional *ervices. The 334th Hymn of the Social Psalmist was sung, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. KIRK, of Boston. An address was made by the Chairman, on the sub. sect of Christian Union, and the xxii. Chapter of the Gospel of St John was then read. Prayer was then fored by Rev. Dr. PREK of New-York, the 345th Hymn was sung, and the Benediction was pronounced.

Next followed the transaction of business, and Hon.

The vote of the Second District. Seventeenth dictal District, and such other offices as are to be filsed by this City at the approaching Judicial Election.

On motion, Reselection be aligned by the officers of this Committee and published in all the Whig papers.

A. R. LAWKENCE, Vice-Chairman, Jos. R. Taylos.

Yirginin—Congres.

A. R. LAWKENCE, Vice-Chairman, Jos. R. Taylos.

Will, Stantiow, Secretaries.

Whig District Convention.

The Whig Electors of the Second Assembly District (Third and Sixth Wards) will meet at Hathaway's Hotel, 245 Washington at. (By order.)

Whig District Convention.

The Whig Electors of the Counties composing the new Second Judicial District of this State are requested to send delegates corresponding with their representation in the Assembly to meet in Convention at the Orman and Boome (the latter a new County) give day of May next, at noon of that day, for the purpose of nonmaxing four Judges of the Supreme Court for said District, and such other proposing a split in the opposing ranks.

The Whig District Convention at the Orman and Doddridge, which give McConnas 473, This reduces McComas's majority is of the Alliance, together with several other letters and Doddridge of the Supreme Court for said District, or other sond delegates friendly to the shove call and its objects, are also invited to attend and take an advisory of the purpose of the Supreme Court for said District, and such and other and the considerable many and

sure.

After the reading of these letters Dr. Cox brought up the question whether Reporters should be admitted to take notes of the proceedings of the Conference. In Lendon it was not allowed, but whether it would be byie to allow it here be did not know. Some discussion e experience of the London Conference, and might vantageously act otherwise. It was finally decided that the meetings of the Confer-

It was finally decided that the meetings of the Conference should be beld with open doors.

A rather prolonged discussion followed as to whether the American organization should be in connection with that made at London, or should be an independent one it seemed to be a matter of some apprehension that it might be unpleasant or inconvenient to form such a con-

might be unpleasant or inconvenient to form such a connection.

Dr. Patton said that some confusion appeared to exist in the minds of the brethron present. They did not
distinguish the (Economical, general Aliance from the
British branch. It might as well be spoken out—the
British branch. It might as well be spoken out—the
plague-spot was the slavery question. That question
was not involved in the general organization, but in the
British body it arose at Manchester; it was there lad
down that no slaveholder should be a member. It could
not be supposed that they were forming any intimate
union with that particular alliance. In the general organization there were no specializests—all was clear sky
there: the English branch had its own metes and
ounds, as the American one would have. Individual
members of each must meet on the common ground of
the Cheumanical Constitution.

the (Ecumenius) Constitution.

This subject having been postponed for the present, it resvoted that the committee who have hitherto setted the reception of members, should be continued in our for the afternoon meetings of the Confer-

xed at half-past three, and for the morning

The hour for the afternoon meetings of the Conference was fixed at half-past three, and for the morning meeting at nine.

The proposed Constitution for the Alliance was then taken up, and all that part of the Presmble copied from the statement of the General Alliance unanimously adopted. A portion introduced by the Committee who prepared the Constitution, relating to the right and duty of reading the Scriptures, the duty of keeping the Sabata, forms of worship, diffusion of the Scriptures and Slavery was, on the suggestion of Dr. Cox pestponed till after the Constitution should be a haddered and voted on. The first thing in order, he said, was to farm the organization: after that any peculiar declaration or modification of principles might approprisely be made.

The Presmble and Constitution having been approved, article by article, on the question of its deciption as a whole, it was inquired if the article in the preamble relating to the desceration of the Lord's Day would not excited the Seventh Day Baptists from the Alliance: In this connection an interesting and prolonged discussion arose as to whether the conscientious keeping of the seventh instead of the first day of the week should custitute a bar to membership, and as to the mode in which, in case it should not the fast that no such exclusing the case of the conscientious keeping of the seventh instead of the first day of the week should cust that a doctrinal basis was necessary, and if the produce of the conscientious was not in favor of excluding the brethren in question. Br. Fonsyrs recollected that when the original ian gauge was adopted in Löndon, the some alliance refused to use say other forms of speech than the expression if how the first and the produce of language but of principle. If it was desired to act to gether with the Seventh Day Baptis the pirase must be striken out. But each party regarded the other as departing from the true way of the Lord, and could not adopt such others' longongs. Moreover, the expression, as it stands, contained

as it stands, contained the view held by the majority or Evangelical Christians, and could not be charged to suit extreme or exceptional cases.

Subsequently Dr. Forsy'ri said that he did not hold the idea that the Seventh Day Baptists should not be admitted. He must object to altering prascology in respect to a verbal proposition while the views of its subject held by different parties were diametrically opposed. He was willing that the denomination spoken of should come in on such a basis as might be mutually agreed, provided it was the will of the Alliance that tooling should be said on the question of the Sabbaib, otherwise he should not. The clause should be stricken out or it should stand wholly as it was.

Mr. Kirak was averse to any explanatory resolution or note, on the ground that there could be no end to explanations of this kind. The stricle containing the clause discussed ought never to have come into the statement. The Alliance was formed to promote the greatest possible object, the Union of the Disciples of Christ. This ought to be held as its object without reference to others. At the meeting in London different branches of the Alliance had different objects. The Scotch brethren desired to attack Pagacy, the English brethren also had their own purposes. Had this article not been introduced no difference on this point would have been called out. He was averse to explanatory resolutions in this article. Beside he did not wish to small thisself to his Baptist brethren on the point. He should dight them In love till death upon it, as he should other brethren on other paints, and did not wish to have them, but would rather they should be excluded than incur the evils of making explanations of the article.

The Chara had objections to the Fourth article. Other

The CHAIR had objections to the Fourth article. Other commandments might as well be specified as peculiar objects for the Alliance as that relating to keeping the Sabbath. Profanity Adultery or Sabbath-breaking were not forbidden any more than stealing. If one was to be specified by the Alliance, why not the other? If possible he should prefer to strike out the article altogether. a should prefer to strike out the article altogether.

About 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION .- The adjournment having been a mere recess, the proceedings of the afternoon to the expression "Lord's Day" and the Seventh Day

Baptists were resumed. Rev. Mr. Kink said that the Conference had arrived at an important stage of its proceedings. He was not fully prepared to act maturely, and would prefer as the debate hitherto had been rather informal, that it should be continued in an informal conversation and that a semmittee should be appointed to be instructed by such onversation as to the sense of the house, and to mature a resolution properly expressive of it. Possibly it might be found advisable to strike out the article, and to adopt the section without it. At present he was not prepared to vote for snything.

Dr. Lawis made an impressive argument in favor of the propriety of singling out the fourth commandment as especially secred.

specially sacred.

r. Lansing was troubled by nothing except the artiin question, and wished to have the Freamble alter-

ed in that respect.

Dr. DEWITT made a statement of reasons for opposing the striking out of the article.

Rev. P. P. SANDFOED was opposed to any change. He would deprecate the going forth of anything which should imply that the Conference recognized any other day than the first day of the week as the Christian Sabth. Had the phrase never appeared in the preamble might very innocently have been left in silence. But ing there to alter it would imply that the Conference d not regard the subject with a sufficient sense of its

Dr. Cox was very much pleased by the prevailing disposition. He saw nothing like party issue or pushing things, and by the grace of food meant to keep clear of i Rev. A. Werkeltox, during the recess hast been looking over the proceedings of the meeting in London an found that Dr. Hooy. a Septial Pastor of London his brought up the subject there and had offered an amend Baptists. His motion was not seconded, little attention was paid to it and the subject was dropped. He couls see no serious crils in appending an explanatory not which would relieve several thousands of Christians is

the Alliance.

Rev. Mr. Kirk would welcome Seventh Day Baptists

Rev. Mr. Kirk would welcome Seventh Day Baptists

Rev. Mr. Kirk would welcome Seventh Day Baptists Rev. Mr. Kirk would welcome Seventh Day Baptists, but should vote against appending an explanatory note for two reasons. In the first place, the Allianze did not undertake to clear the wheat field of tares, nor to include within itself all regenerate men and no others, it did not pretend to render the visible Church coëxtensive with the invisible, and to embrace all Christians. It undertook to lay a broad intellectual basis—a doctrinal basis—a doctrinal basis—it did not take up practical questions, or pretend to on brace all subjects, and can go no farther. In trying to bring it all, interminable differences would stise. In the a cool place, he did not think the brethret toferred to we 12 may right as the other evangelical denominations, say 2 would not lend say influence, even in a note, in expressing an apparant indifference as to the day

Next followed the transaction of husiness, and HonJoseph C. Hornelower, L.L. D., Chief-Justice of NewJersey, was appointed Chairman, and Rev. E. N. Kink of
Boston and Rev. Dr. Proc. Secretaries.

Rev. Dr. Cox then read the formula to be signed by
those desiring to become members of the Conference.

Dr. Parron sad that fears of exclusiveness in the
operations of the Conference had been entertained by
some of the members. This was a misapprehension.

Those who were present at the original meeting in London were necessarily appointed a business committee
that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that body for the purpose of forming the crysnizater that the second place he had spreed to similar ones in London. But after all he should be astathed to see the Alliance not undertake any other end than the promotion
of Christian Union, and if they took hold of it at the right
would be a work long-end than the promotion of
Christian Union, and if they took hold of it at the right
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Christian Union, and if they took hold of it at the right
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Christian Union, and if they took hold of it at the right
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of the world was any other end than the promotion
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would be a work long-en

in abstract principles.

Rev. Mr. CHANEY thought that the Alliance ought not

in abstract principles

Rev. Mr. Changer thought that the Alliance ought not to be confined to abstract principles but should do some thing, other to abstract principles but should do some thing, other to abstract principles but should do some thing, other to abstract principles but should do some thing, other to abstract principles but should do some thing, other alliance should now shrink bask from expressing itself on this subject he should regret it. All who were present in their hearts must revers and appear the right to men was denied now existed. Millions from them. The same cause we existed. Millions are now in this country denied that right. It came home to them as a duty to declare it as a printence in the world, must also the tith article, on Siavery.

The soveral Canal Appropriation bills were reported upon favorably.

The soveral Canal Appropriation bills were reported upon favorably.

The soveral Canal Appropriation bills were reported on the subject of the fifth article, on Siavery.

The same claim is two expressing inself on the subject of the fifth article, on Siavery.

The cox agreed the tith article, on Siavery.

The same as a duty to declare it was expected in England that the Alliance here should explicitly take up the subject of slivery. He recollected particularly that Sir Culling is in Lundon) said to him will great expression and the late of the single plant of the single plant in the principle of slivery. He recollected particularly that Sir Culling is a farmation of a considerations existent in a late of the single plant in the plant of the single plant in the plant of the single plant of the

After much discussion, the first four Articles having been adopted, the father consideration of the fifth was postponed till to morrow, and a committee, consisting of flev. Dr. Schundens and Rev. Mr. Kirsk, ware appointed to arrange such new ropics as should be taken up, and to prepare a suitable Preamble for these new Articles. And the Conference adjourned to this morning at nine o'clock.

special reference to this country, and all bearing, as Dr. Cox said, directly upon the subject of Slavery. first four have been adopted, and the fifth is still unde-

adopts the following principles, namely —

1. That in accordance with the first and second of the Evangelical principles of the basis it is the right of every individual man, throughout the world, to possess the word of God, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and obey that word for himself, under his responsibility to God, who has given him that revelation to be a lamp to his feet and a light to his pails.

2. Insempth as he who is to read, and understand thousand strong, by our forces numbering 904 men.—

2 Insamuch as he who is to read, and understand, and believe for himself the word of God, must have time to study it, and insamuch as God has set apart one day in seven for such uses: therefore, it is the right of every man throughout the world to enjoy, and his duty to improve, the rest of the Sabiath in abstaining from secular employments, and freely worshiping God and hearing the Gospel, and deliberately searching the Scriptures, to ascertain whether what he hears is according to the word of God.

3. That in accordance with the principles of individual liberty and Christian union, it is the right and the duty of believers in Christ to maintain his worship and ordinances in such forms as they, under the teaching of his word, his Spirit, and his Providence, shall judge to be in harmony with his will.

4. That as God has designed and given the Bible for the whole world, it is the right of every man throughout. 2 Inasmuch as he who is to read, and understand.

right and the duty of all Christians to cooperate in the universal diffusion of the word of God.

5. Inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances of this country seem to demand an expression of sentiment on the subject of Slavery, this Alliance declares that a discrimination is to be made between those who hold Slaves, not by their own fault or for the sake of their own advantage, but from motives entirely benovalent, and those who hold their fellow creatures in bondage for the sake of gain; and that the former are to be regarded as entitled to fellowship, while the latter cannot be received as members of this Alliance.

Still the one object of the Alliance shall be steadily kept in view, which is not the promotion of temperance nor the removal of Slavery or any other specific evil, however desirable those objects may be in themselves, but the promotion of Christian union and brotherly love.

EVIDENCES OF THE POWER OF SMALL DOSES AND AT-TENUATED MEDICINES, Including a Theory of Potentization. By B. F. JOSLIN, M. D. of New-York. The Homeopathic doctrines are here clearly stated and successfully and ably defended. We find familiar and apt illustrations, pointed with keen wit, without deviation from the line of argument, and in lan guage intelligible to ordinary readers without sacrifice satisfactory explanation of the peculiar power of Habnemann's preparations that has ever appeared, and the first true theory of solution in general. This discourse th tends to place Hahnemann in a conspicuous light as the nventor of a valuable physical process, as well as the discoverer of the law of cure, and to give Homeopathy ab a new rank among the physical sciences. The following are some of its contents or topics Fable of the Ass and the Steamboat; The Author's Conversion by experments on himself: Homeopathia and Antipathia consound parts, and cannot make small doses cure . Homeopathia can-for her medicine acts at the right point, and in the right direction, and when the parts are peculiarly susceptible, and the curative powers of the meditine exalted by a peculiar mode of preparation; Discov ery of Potence : Relation of Power to Quantity : Theory of otentication.-Halmemann invented a method of dividing Potentiation—Halmemann invented a method of the medicine into particles inconceivably minute—its the medicine into particles inconceivably minute—its On our left (their right) they had another battery on an power depends on this—the Old School use coarse elevation commanding the road and three entrenchments of two six pounders, and on the brow of the creation of two six and two four an imperfect division by which this inert substance becomes their most efficient medicine, while they deay without trial the efficacy of the new attenuation. Research the efficacy of the new attenuation. Research trial trial the efficacy of the new attenuation. Research trial Groups: Analysis of the forces concerned.

Dr. Joslin's Homeopathic bret', ren nave reason to thank him for this lucid exposition of their doctrines, and may justly feel provided having in their ranks so the right, so as to goin the narrow part of the ascent on ripe a scholar and so able a physician.

E. B.

tion bill was taken up.

After a long debate on the bill to erect an Astronomical Observatory in New York, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

DISPATCHES FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

The Washington Union of Tuesday contains Dispatches from Gen. Kearney, and Col. Doniphan. In addition to the above the American Organization | Those of the former describe his journey from San

thousand strong, by our forces numbering 904 men .--The Washington Union thinks this battle the most glorious of all achieved by our forces: BURNA VISTA sinks,

in its opinion, into comparative insignificance.

We copy Kearney's relation of the battle of San Pasqual, and Doniphan's account of the battle of Sacra--the two most important papers of the series. The Dispatches were brought by Lieut. Emory.

Battle of Sacramento-Defeat of the Enemy Capture of Chihuahua. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN CHIMDAHUA, CITY of Chimushua, March 4, 1847.

I have the honor to report to you the movements the army under my command since my last official

I have the honor to report to you the movements of the army under my command since my last official report.

On the evening of the 5th of February, 1847, we left the town of El Paso del Norte, escorting the merchant train or caravan of about 315 wagons for the City of Chimhahua. Our force consisted of 1824 effective men. 117 officers and privates of the Artillery 30 of Lieut Col. Mitchell's escort, and the remainder the First Regiment if Missouri Mounted Riffemen. We progressed in the direction of this place until the 25th, when we were informed by our spies that the enemy, to the number of 1.500 men, were at Insenes, the country seat of Gov. Tries, about 25 miles in advance, at When we arrived, on the evening of the 27th we arrived at Sans, and learned from our spies that the enemy, in great force, had fortified the Paso of the enemy, in great force, had fortified the Paso of the enemy, in great force, had fortified the Paso of the Saramento river, about fifteen miles in advance, and about the same distance from this city. We were also informed that there was no water between the point we were at and that occupied by the enemy; we therefore determined to halt until morning. At sunrise on the titred of the store, and one man, an engage in the topographical department. Among the wounded are myself, in two placed the artillery and sil the command, except 200 cavalry proper, in the intervals between the column of march and formed the whole train, consisting of wagons. We thus fally concealed our force and its position by masking our force with the cavairy. We made a reconnaissance of his position and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading the position by masking our force with the cavairy. We made a reconnaissance of his position and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading the position by masking our force with the cavairy. We made a reconnaissance of his position and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading the positio cavairy proper, in the intervals between the colomes wagons. We thus fully concealed our force and its litten by masking our force with the cavairy. When arrived within three miles of the enemy, we made reconsistence of his position and the arrangement of forces. This we could easily do—the road leading ough an open prairie valley between the sterile mounts. The Pass of the Sacramento is formed by a not of the mountains on our right, their left extending of the valley or plain so as to narrow the valley to another of their dead and wounded must have been considerable, though I have no means of ascertaining how many, as just previous to their final retreat, they carried of all excepting six. The great number of our killed and wounded proves that our officers and men have fully sustained the high character and reputation of our force, may assist in forming the wreath of our national glory.

I have to return my thanks to many for their gallantry and good conduct on the field, and particularly to Capt. Turner, lst dragoons, (assistant acting Adjutant Generscientific precision. This is the most scientific and position by masking our force with the cavairy. When this factory explanation of the peculiar power of Hahr emann's preparations that has ever appeared, and the cavairy are consistence of his position and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading

On the right, from the point of mountains, a narrow trasted and tested. Allopathia wastes force in bruising part of the plain extends north 12 miles farther than on the left. The main road passes down the centre of the valley and across the crescent, near the left or dry branch. The Sacramento rises in the mountains on the right, and the road falls on to it about 1 mile below the battle-field or entrenchment of the enemy. We ascertained that the enemy had 1 battery of 4 guns, 22 nine and six pounders, on the point of the mountain on our right (their left), at a good elevation to sweep the plain and at the point where the mountains extended farthest into the plain.

On our left (their right) they had another battery on an elevation commanding the road and three entrench-

we sad a rived within 1; miles of the entrench-

prevent by moving forward with 1000 cavalry and four

which should be charred as the Sabbah. He should be should

fence: Gen. I generic and coverior that so a Brigadier General on the field, and Colonels and other officers without number. Our force was 934 effective men; at least one hundred of whom were engaged in holding horses and driving

teams.

The loss of the enemy was his entire artillery, 10 wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and other Mexican provisions, about three hundred killed and about the same
number wounded, many of whom have since died, and

Battle of San Pasqual-

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE WEST, SAN DIEGO, UPPER CALIFORNIA, Dec. 13, 1846. SR: In my communication to you of yesterday's date, I brought the reports of the movements of my quard up to the morning of the 5th instant, in camp near a rancho of Mr. Stokes. (Santa Maria.) about 40 miles

rom San Diego.

Having learned from Capt. Gillispie, of the volunteers, that there was an armed party of Californians, with a number of extra horses at San Pasqual, three leagues distant, on a road leading to this place, I sent Lieutenal Hammond. Ist dragoons, with a few men to make a

offinishment of them. the morning of the 6th inst. re-ting that he had found the party in the place men-ned, and that he had been seen, though not pursued them. I then determined that I would march for and porting that he had found the party in the place mentioned, and that he had been seen, though not pursued by them. I then datermined that I would march for and attack them by break of day. Arrangements were accordingly made for the purpose. My Alidade camp, Col. Capt. Johnson, Dragoons, was assigned to the command of the advance guard of twelve Dragoons, mounted on the best horses we had; then followed about fifty Dragoons under Capt. Moore, mounted, with but few exceptions, on the tired mules, they had ridden from Santa Fe. (New Mexico, 1.050 miles) then about 20 Volunteers of Capt. Gibson's Company, under his command, and that of Capt. Gibson's Company, under his command, and that of Capt. Gillispie; then followed our two mounted howitzers, with Dragoons to manage them, and under the charge of Lieut Davidson, of the Regiment.

The remainder of the dragoons, volunteers, and citizens, employed by the officers of the staff, &c. were placed under the command of Major Swords, (Quartermaster.) with orders to follow on our trail with the baggage, and to see to its safety.

As the day (December 6) dawned, we approached the enemy at San Pasqual, who were aiready in the saddle, when Captain Johnson made a furious charge upon them with his advance guard, and was in a short time after supported by the dragoons; soon after which the enemy gave way, having kept up from the beginning a continued fire upon us.

Upon the retreat of the enemy. Capt. Moore led off

fire upon us.

Upon the retreat of the enemy, Capt. Moore led off rapidly in pursuit accompanied by the dragoons mounted on horses, and was followed, though slowly, by the others on their tired mules; the enemy well mounted, and among the best horsenen in the world, after retreating about half a mile, and seeing an interval between Capt. Moore with his advance, and the dragoons coming to his support, railled their whole force, charged with their lances, and, on account of their greatly superior numbers, but lew of us in front remained untouched, for five minutes they held the ground from us.

and good conduct on the field, and particularly to Capt. Turner, lst dragoons, (assistant acting Adjutant General, and to Lieut. Emory, topographical engineers, who were active in the performance of their duties, and in conveying orders from me to the command.

On the morning of the 7th, having made ambulances for our wounded, and interred the dead, we proceeded on our march, when the enemy showed himself, occupying the hills in our front, but which they left as we approached; till reaching San Bernado, a party of them took possession of a hill near to it, and maintained their position until attacked by our advance, who quickly drove them from it, killing and wounding five of their number, with no loss of our part.

drove them from it, killing and wounding are of their number, with no loss on our part.

On account of our wounded men, and upon the report of the surgeon that rest was necessary for them, we remained at this piace till the morning of the lith, when Lieut Gray, of the navy, in command of a party of sailors and marines, sent out from San Diego by Com. Stockton joined us. We proceeded at 10, A. M. the enemy no longer showing himself, and on the lith (youtoday) we reached this place; and I have now to offer my thanks to Com. Stockton, and all of his gallant command, for the very many kind attentions we have received and continue to receive from them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. W. KEARNY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. R. JONES, Adjutant. General U. S. A. Washington.

CITY ITEMS.

For Mexico.-Capt. Duff's company of dra goons will sall, with a full complement of mon from Fort Hamilton for Point Isabel, on Friday next. There will depart at the same time Capt. Wilder's company of the 10th Regiment of Infantry. The last detachment of Capt. Temple's regiment is rapidly concentrating at Fort Hamilton, and will be prepared to move on the 12th inst. The friends of Capt. Wm. W. Tompkins, the ommanding officer at the Fort, intend to day, to present him a sword. The ceremony will take place at the

Benedetti's benefit is, we trust, for the sake of all parties, to come off to night. For the sake of Sign'a Barili, because we would fain see her so well restored as to sing a part in which she does such justice both to the music and herself, as in Lucia; for the sake of Benedetti, because he deserves to enjoy the splendid evidence of his popularity which he will receive; and for the sake of the public, because they have long expected the occasion, and are impatient occe more to hear this favorite opera.

LP Mr. John B. Gough, having just returned rom his scene of labor in Albany and victory, his friends have decided upon giving him a sustantial proof of their appreciation of his labors, in the shape of a benefit. This is to come off this evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle; and as this will be the last chance to hea Mr. Gough for many months, we have no doubt the house will be crowded. We advise our friends to go early. Ex-Mayor Harper will preside, and some choice music will be provided.

The Home Journal of this week is Willis y all over-excellent in its selections, and sparkling and brilliant in its original matter. The beautiful story of Florette" is continued, and the whole contents are, as usual, fresh and spicy. FRENCH, CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Those of our readers in the vicinity of the New York University, and who are desirous of securing a first class school for their sons, we refer to the advertisement of Mesars. Foignet & Taylor, 739 Broadway. FIRE.-A fire was discovered about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the basement of house 55 Duane

st. which was occasioned by sparks falling from the pipe of a drunken woman, named Ryan, who was very severely burned. The flames were soon extinguished. MARRIED .

At Nantucket, on Monday morning, by Rev. Mr. Bradford, Mr. Asa B. HUTCHINSON, (of the Hutchinson fab. DIED:

On Tuesday evening, 4th inst. of consumption, Mrs.
ANN POLLLON, aged 64 years.
Her relatives and friends and those of her son John
H. Poillon and her sons in-law, John Ormond and Lewis
J. Poillon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral
on Friday morning, 1th inst. at 0 o'clock from her late
residence, 168 Grand st. without farther invitation.
On Wednesday, 5th inst. PHOEBE C. wife of Wm.
M. Stone.

On Wednesday, 5th inst. PHOEBE C. wife of Wm. M. Stone.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 3 Laight, on Thursday aftermoon at 3 o'clock.
In this City on Wednesday, 5th instant, Mr. WM. M. DOWNING, in the 51st year of his age.
The relatives and friends, together with the members of Friendship Division No. 3 S. of T. and the order in general, are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday next, from his late residence No. 118 Eighth avenue, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
At Banger, Me. April 19, Miss AMANDA BRETTUN.

At Bangor, Me. April 19, Miss AMANDA BRETTUN, aged 33 years. The Museum was crowded again last evening— The performances were received with great eclat. John Dunn's Rascal Jack was most eminus astically applanded. The Chapman Family gave a most splendle elterstanced, and indeed the entire performances were of that class and character to amuse and instruct. The same amuseument will be given this afternoon and evening and the Napoleon Diarams will also be exhibited. See bills.

Business Notices.

HATS! HATS! HATS!-KNOX, with his accustomed brevity, would call the attention of his friends to his new styles of Spring Fashions, which are now ready at his Store, 128 Fulton et. He would, with his usual philasthropy, invite strangers to his establishment, where they can obtain Hats of an equal quality and at lower prices

than at any other store in the city. all TuTh&Sat if GENIN gives notice in consequence of sitering his store he is obliged to use a room in his rear public, the entrance to which is through the hall door. His cos

tomers will find the usual full assortment, J. N. GENIN, 214 Broadway.

GOLD PRNS.—Country merchants and others in want of these now indispensable articles will find at the establishment of J. W. GREATON & Co. 71 Cedar st. the best assortment kept in the city, consisting of Pens of all the most approved styles made in this country, and without enumerating prices, either wholesale or retail, our read-ers are assured that they will find at their establishment (both in price and quality) inducements to purchase not

to be found at any other place. GREAT REDUCTION-GOLD PENS -J. Y. SAVAGE SELE a good pen for 75 cents. The \$1 75 Bagley pens for \$1 50; also a magnificent pen for \$2, which is the best and cheapest pen in the city. Don't mistake the number

JOSIAH RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

The Choice and Valuable Books.—BANGS, RICEARDS & PLATT, 204 Broadway, will sell this evening, a large collection of valuable books, for Englishand
American editions, embracing elegant illustrated and picturesque works, in rich bindings, choice editions of the works of modern British poets, in Turkey morocco blad ngs, valuable library books and a great variety of miscel Inneous literature. mys
Opinion and Experience of the Editor of the Richmond

News and Star, Dec. 8, 1845.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is constantly advertised in our columns. We feel bound to say that wa put little faith generally in specifics and tostrums—much less in your cure-alls. But a familiar use of this medical for six or seven years past—during which time the educt who writes this has at intervals suffered with acute ashma and he writing not so much for the benefit of the prost-etors, as for that of those who are afficted with that the tressing disease; takes pleasure in saying that he has it variably found it beneficial to him, and in every case when it has been used promptly at the first indication of as a

It has been used promptly at the first indication of a stack, with ensire and prompt rollef. From having size served littriesh by others, he is of opinion that it is worig of the confidence of the public.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wisp?

For sale by A. B. A. D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Falmedcorner of William, agents of this city; also, at 273 Sradway, and 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally

the United States. Research

CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.—We are certain many persons who have a rough, wiry head of lair corest with dandruf, would give aimost any reasonable sum is rid of such an imperfection. If folks only know is the only expense requisite is fifty cents, that heiny or price for a bottle of Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigoration which is warranted to impart a soft, glessy head of a free from all dandruf and not liable to fall out, to all person who uses it. Prepared by E. Phalon. 218 Feb. way, and for sale by most of the respectable drug as fact stores in the Ucion.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS For Sales of Stocks, be, see Fourth Page

WEDNESDAY P. N. There is a buoyant feeling in the Stock Matast. and with considerable doing, the quotations are present ally improving. The ease in the Money Market has pro duced its natural effect-more activity in Stocks In Bills there is not much doing, but the Market is firm and the supply not superabundant. Steriles

of for good bills and some drawers demand 487. France are 5.374 25.35. The Freight Market continues dul Eagage ments to moderate extent are making at 2s to in Initial and 3s in American vessels, and 8@10d for Grain. He vy freight 35@40s. To the Continent there is very limited doing, and few or no charters of freight for Ireland.

The Money Market is very easy to day swise eral loans were made at call on Treasury Notes # 5 pc cent. Government paper is in request and not place. The best names are done at 627 per cent. In the street ome of the banks are in want of paper. The Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia has decir ed a dividend of 5 per cent; Kensington hank 5 per cent; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank \$2 per suare; the

the Fermers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Cost 34 per cent. payable on demand. The Imports of Specie at New-Orleans since is September have been \$1,841,000 against \$1,448,000 he

ank of Albany 4 per cent payable on the 14th intest

Railroad last week was 20,612 tons ; total this year 25 115 tons. The foreign arrivals at Philadelphia in the four months have been 24 ships, 54 barks, 95 brigs at 40 schooners, againt 10 ships, 32 barks, 63 brigs and f

schooners same time last year. At Cincinnati there is less inquiry for money-

The amount of Coal transported on the Realist

At New-Orleans the demand for Texas too ties has improved, and considerable tra cast on her sen effected. Sales of about \$50,000 T causery